

SPORTS

Figure skating spectacular soon

From December 2 on the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow will be the scene of the 17th yet "Moskovskiy Novosti" International Figure Skating Competition. All Soviet skaters will attend, as selections will be made at it and the subsequent national championship for a Soviet team for the European (Dortmund, February 1-8) and world (Helsinki, March 9-14) championships.

The newsmen covering the event have a lot to attend to, as they are now busy seeking out advance information on the new figure skating names due to appear at the tournament. Radio France and TF 1 were the first to send in their accreditation requests to the press centre.

The tournament has aroused



special interest on the part of experts and viewers, being held on a full rules programme of the international speed skating union, and will practically wind up a series of annual ice performances prior to the national, European and world championships.

The newspaper's editorial office has put up six "Crystal Skates" to be awarded to winners in the pairs, dances and women's and men's singles. An all-time record of 17 nations are expected to contest them. The awards were made at the Dvortsovoe crystal works whose products are in demand abroad.

Traditional exhibition performances will wrap up the tournament on December 5.

Alexander BUTSENIN,
press centre chief

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

A total of six European championship elimination games and one friendly were played out this past Wednesday.

Northern Ireland (Group 6) provided quite a stir in Belfast, downing 1982 world cup silver medalists West Germany, 1-0, with a goal from Stewart at the 17th minute. There were grave doubts concerning his appearance due to injury, as the host's manager Billy Bingham fielded him only at the last minute.

In another Group 6 bout Austria licked Turkey, 4-0.

In Group 1, Scotland went down to Switzerland, 0-2, in an away game in Bern. The hosts scored twice in the first 15 minutes into the second half, which was also a great surprise.

In Group 3, England drubbed Greece, 3-0, at the Salonika Olympic stadium, with two goals from Woodcock and one from Les. Greek police had to thereafter protect the English fans from their irate Greek counterparts.

In Sofia (Group 4), the hosts went down to Yugoslavia, 0-1.

In Group 7, Spain held Ireland to a 3-3 draw in Dublin. A reconstructed Spanish team disappointed the experts even though it occasionally played sparkling football.

The GDR defeated Romania, 4-1, to a Karl-Marx-Stadt friendly, with three goals netted by Kucha.

Vladimir McJILLIN



Alexander Bolestenny, of the USSR, and American Slave Roberts (30) vie for the ball in a recent Soviet 87-77 win over Julius Central University.
Photo UPI-TASS

'Gold double' for USSR chess players

(Continued from page 1)

Commenting on the outcome, Soviet delegation head Nikolai Krogius said that both Soviet teams won deservedly. We have critically reviewed our record at previous Olympiads, and made conclusions which were

justified as shown by the Lucerne contest, he noted. We sought, among other things, to reach maximal results in the first rounds which is important both due to the specific details of the Swiss system and to the influence of each result on the opponents.

It is hard to single out any one in the team. But special credit is due to the wonderful play of world champion Anatoly Karpov who set an example of a rapid sparring character, a leader who managed to rally the team and give it confidence in critical moments.

Our women's team also played confidently, but I would like to single out Nona Gaprindashvili special prize, Krogius stressed.

Czechoslovakia's men's team made a very good showing. They have a strong team of three players of a very high class — Vlastimil Hort, Jan Smejkal, and Lubomir Rastot.

Of the young foreign competitors I was most impressed by Pionek and 19-year-old Soviet woman player Kramling.

At the present Olympiad we saw not only the rise of youth but also the success of veterans from those countries where chess is now developing particularly intensively, like Cuba, Angola, India, etc.

All challengers to the world title made a fairly good showing at the Olympiad, Krogius remarked.



AN UNUSUAL CROP OF MEDALS

The USSR sportsmen have successfully performed at the world shooting championship in Caracas, Venezuela, totalling 34 gold, 15 silver and as many bronze medals with the other participating countries sharing only 20 top awards between them. The USSR also set seven out of 11 world records.

TOURNAMENT IN THE NATIVE LAND OF JUDO

The USSR were the only visitors to win a gold at the annual prestigious international tournament in the renowned judo centre of Kodokan, David Bodevelli, world championship prize winner, took the under 66 kg division. World championship prize winner Grigory Vorichev from Chelyabinsk (over 95 kg) and Alexander Shurov from Kurek (under 55 kg) finished second, and Olympic champion Shota Khabareli from Tbilisi (under 70 kg) and three European champion Alexander Vatskevich (under 80 kg) finished in third place.

Judo originated in Japan, captured seven divisions as well as five silver medals and eight bronze ones.

In the photo: judokas Khabareli, of the USSR, and Japanese Nakanishi come to grips.

Photo UPI-TASS



Zoya Ivanova (12) and Yelena Tsukhlo (11), of the USSR, were the two top finalists in a recent Tokyo marathon.
Photo UPI-TASS

YOUNG PLAYERS GEARING UP

The USSR under-20 squad won a big international football tournament at Acapulco, Mexico, outplaying Argentina, 3-1, in the final.

Australia beat Mexico, 3-0, to come third.

FIFA President Jose Havelange, who attended the tournament, said it was a fine preparation for that age group world championship scheduled next year in Mexico.



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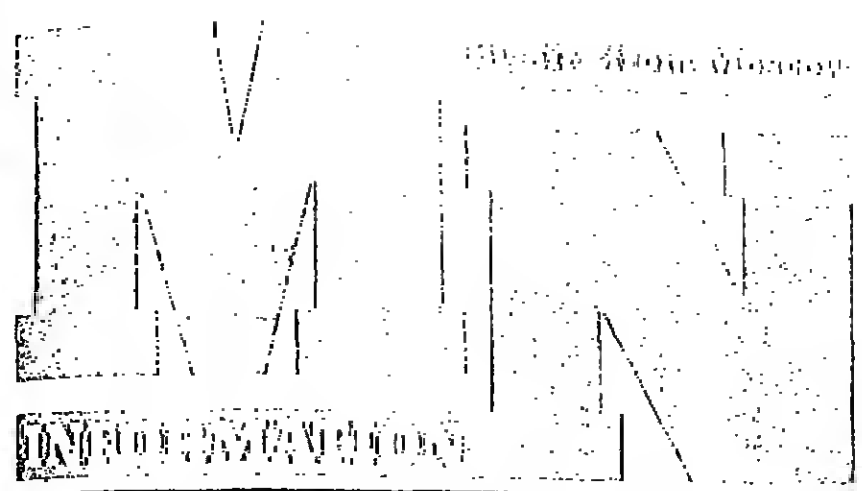
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From the speech made at the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee

Yuri ANDROPOV ON FOREIGN POLICY

ON THE CONTINUITY OF POLICIES

The death of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev evoked quite a few assumptions abroad as to the future course that the CPSU and the Soviet state will take in international affairs. Just consider how many attempts there were over the past few years to ascribe to the Soviet Union all sorts of sinister intentions, and to describe our policy as an aggressive policy threatening the security of first one and then another state. And now as it turns out, they are worried lest this policy be changed. To the preservation of this policy they see on important prerequisites for peace and tranquility internationally.

I must say to all responsibility: Soviet foreign policy was and will remain exactly as it was determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our Party. The securing of an enduring peace and the defence of the right of nations to independence and social progress are the unchangeable goals of our foreign policy. In the struggle to attain these goals, the leadership of the Party and the state will act, in a principled, consistent and well-considered manner.

ON THE ARMS RACE AND THE COMPETITION BETWEEN IDEAS

We believe that the difficulties and tensions characterizing today's international situation can and must be overcome. The human race cannot endlessly accept the arms race and wars. It does not want to jeopardize its own future. The CPSU opposes the competition between ideas being turned into a confrontation between weapons and nations, and weapons and the readiness to use them being used as the criterion of how capable a society is.

The aggressive "machinations" of imperialism force us, along with the fraternal socialist countries to be concerned, and seriously concerned, about maintaining our defence capability at the required level. But as Leonid Ilyich pointed out many times, military rivalry is not our choice. A world without weapons is the ideal of socialism.

ON THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

The strengthening of the socialist community will remain the principal concern of our Party. Our strength and the guarantee of ultimate success to the most various trials to unity. The plans made by the community of socialist states are peace and creative endeavour. We aspire to develop further and make comradesly cooperation and socialist mutual assistance among the fraternal countries more effective, including



ing in the joint solution of scientific and technological, production, transport, energy and other matters. Further joint steps are being now elaborated with this aim in view.

The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely want to develop and improve relations with all the socialist countries. Reciprocal goodwill, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace must also prompt us to take correct decisions in those instances where for different reasons the necessary confidence and mutual understanding is now lacking.

ON RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

This is also true of our great neighbour, the People's Republic of China. The ideas formulated by Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev in his Tashkent and Baku speeches and the accord he put on common sense and the need to overcome the inertia of prejudice expressed the conviction of our entire Party and its aspiration to look ahead. And we very attentively treat any favourable response to this on the part of the Chinese side.

ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA AND THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

The importance of the group of countries which formed the non-aligned movement is growing in international life. The Soviet Union, maintaining all-round friendly relations with many of them, which are beneficial for both sides and promote greater international stability. One example is the USSR's relations with India. Solidarity with the countries which freed themselves from the colonial yoke and with the nations defending their independence is still, as always has been, a fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy.

ON THE FUTURE OF DETENTE

From the initial days of Soviet power our state has always expressed its readiness for frank and honest cooperation with all countries that reciprocate. Differences in social systems should not get in the way—and are no hindrance in cases where goodwill is expressed by both sides. Convincing proof of this is the tangible progress in the development of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and many countries of Western Europe.

We profoundly believe that the 70s, which started under the sign of detente, were not, as certain imperialist spokesmen lay to lay, a chance episode in mankind's difficult history. No, the policy of detente is not a past stage at all. The future belongs to it.

Everybody is equally interested in preserving peace and detente. Therefore, the statesmen in which readiness to normalize relations is linked with a demand that the Soviet Union pay for it by extraordinary concessions in very different fields are not serious, to say the least. We will not agree to this but then we do not have to tear down anything: we have not ill-considered actions against anybody, we have not abrogated the treaties and agreements we have signed, and we have not interrupted talks which were initiated. I would like to once again emphasize that the USSR favours accord, but it must be sought for on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

ON THE TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES

We consider that the meaning of talks with the United States and the other Western countries, principally on questions of curbing the arms race, does not lie in registering our differences. For us, talks are a means where different countries can pool efforts in order to achieve results useful for all sides. The problems will not disappear spontaneously if talks are held for the sake of talks, as unfortunately often happens. We favour the quest for a healthy foundation acceptable to all sides for the solution of the most complex problems and, above all, of course, those of curbing the race in both nuclear and conventional weapons. But let nobody expect us to disarm unilaterally. We are not naive.

We do not demand that the West disarm unilaterally. We are for equality, for taking the interests of both sides into account, and for an honest agreement. We are prepared for this.

(Continued on page 2)

Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

A REGULAR PLENARY MEETING OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE WAS HELD ON NOVEMBER 22, 1982.

The Plenary Meeting heard the reports of N. K. Botchkov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, "On the State Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983", and of V. F. Garbuzov, Minister of Finance of the USSR, "On the State Budget of the USSR for 1983".

The following Central Committee members spoke in the ensuing discussion: V. V. Gikshin, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU; G. V. Romanov, First Secretary of the Leningrad Region Committee of the CPSU; E. A. Sheverdovskiy, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; A. P. Lyashko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; G. Zolotarev, Minister of Procurement of the USSR; G. R. Bogomyakov, First Secretary of the Tyumen Region Committee of the CPSU; N. V. Pavlovskiy, harvest-combine operator and team-leader at the Put Looles collective farm, Rostov Region; V. P. Demidanko, First Secretary of the Krasnodar Region Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; G. P. Leismanov, assembly worker at the Kazan computer factory; L. G. Kletakov, First Secretary of the Grodno Region Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia; and B. V. Bakht, Minister of Assembly and Specialized Building Works of the USSR.

Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a wide-ranging address to the Plenary Meeting.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on the matters discussed.

The resolution reads in part:

To approve in principle the draft of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR shall submit the above draft for the consideration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

To approve completely and entirely the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau for the concrete implementation of Party guidelines as elaborated at its 26th Congress in domestic and foreign policy, and for the fulfilment of the tasks of building Communism.

To approve the theses and conclusions expressed in the speech of Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and to make them the basis of activity for all Party organizations.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee considered organizational matters.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee promoted G. A. Aliev, Alternate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, to full Politbureau Member.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee relieved A. P. Kirilenko of his duties of Central Committee Politbureau Member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in view of the state of his health and following his personal request. Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that A. P. Kirilenko had worked actively for many years both in local Party organs and in the CPSU Central Committee, and praised him for his services to the Party and the country.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee elected N. I. Ryzhkov Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenary Meeting promoted the following Alternate Members of the CPSU Central Committee to full Members of the CPSU Central Committee: V. S. Alkhimov, Chairman of the State Bank of the USSR; V. S. Makarenko, First Secretary of the Crimean Region Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; N. V. Pavlovskiy, harvest-combine operator and team-leader at the Put Looles collective farm in the Rostov Region.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee approved the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On immortalizing the memory of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev".

(Taking account of the historical merits of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, loyal follower of the great cause of Lenin, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the international Communist and workers' movement, and passionate fighter for peace and Communism, and to immortalize his memory, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR resolve:

to rename the city of Naberezhnyye Chelny the city of Brezhnev; the Cheryomushkowsky District in Moscow city the Brezhnev District; the Zavodskoy District of the city of Dnepropetrovsk the Brezhnev District.

It was also decided to give the name of L. I. Brezhnev to several plants, a hydropower station, a state farm, a collective farm, an institute, a school, an icebreaker, several squares, etc.

to establish Brezhnev student grants in several schools of higher education;

to put up memorial plaques;

to erect a wall on the grave of L. I. Brezhnev in Red Square near the Kremlin wall.)

For the complete texts of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meeting and the speech of Yuri Andropov see the Supplement to No. 48 of the "Moscow News" weekly.

Handwritten note: "L. I. Brezhnev"

R. DOLE: we must find a way to start a dialogue

Washington. The urgent need to normalize and expand mutually beneficial trade and economic links between the United States and the Soviet Union has been stressed by R. Dole, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Senate. Mr Dole has just returned from Moscow where he took part in the meetings of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

In an interview to the ABC television network, he described as very cordial the atmosphere in which the Council had held its meetings. The Soviet officials whom he met spoke about the Soviet Union's desire to develop trade with the United States, and they stressed that this trade should not be qualified by any political conditions, he said. In the opinion of the Soviet representatives, everything now depends on the United States, R. Dole added.

I believe that there are good opportunities to expand trade between our two countries. If we broaden our links in this sphere, we shall be able to reduce tension in other areas. We must find a way to start a dialogue.

NATO'S PROGRAMME FOR MODERNIZING ITS CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

Washington. A Congressional Budget Office report has been published in the American capital dealing with a programme for "modernizing" NATO's conventional armaments on which it is proposed to spend 63,000 million dollars over the coming five years.

The report states that the United States should bear the main responsibility for the realization of the programme. While recognizing that the American allies, as the United States itself, are experiencing serious economic difficulties, the report declares nonetheless that America

and its partners should "contribute" to the implementation of the programme. As usual, the "necessity" for the militarist plans is justified in the report by reference to the mythical "Soviet threat" and by the spurious allegations that NATO lags behind the Warsaw Treaty in conventional armaments.

A total of 37,000 million dollars have been requested from Congress by the Reagan administration in order to implement its plans for the modernization and expansion of NATO conventional armaments.



Drawing by D. Teinovsky

SDPG PROGRAMME

Kiel. A two-day Federal conference of the Social Democratic Party of Germany has ended here.

This "small congress" was the first since the recent change of government in Bonn and of the party forming a parliamentary opposition. The delegates adopted the "Kiel statement". The statement, which is of a pragmatic nature, will serve as the basis for the party's election platform for the early elections to the Bundestag, planned for next March. It is noted in the statement that in foreign policy the party favours an end to the arms race and balanced reductions in Western and Eastern armaments. At the same time the statement underscores West Germany's allegiance to NATO.

Yuri ANDROPOV ON FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

ON STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Regarding specifically strategic nuclear weapons which the USSR and the USA possess, then, as everybody knows, the USSR agrees that as the first step towards future understanding both sides "freeze" their arsenals and by so doing create more favourable conditions for continuing the talks on their mutual reduction.

The USSR, in general, rejects the point of view of those who are trying to persuade people that force and weapons resolve and will always resolve everything. Today, more than ever before, the people are coming to the forefront of history. They have won their right to speak out which nobody can now suppress. Through dynamic and purposeful action, they can eliminate the threat of nuclear war and preserve peace, which also means preserving life on our planet. And the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state will do everything necessary that this be so.

AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF THE MADRID MEETING

Brussels. A session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended here. Those taking part concentrated on intensifying the action of the public in the member-countries of the Helsinki meeting in favour of peace and détente.

In the final document, "An Appeal to the Participants of the Madrid Meeting", it is urged that the work of the meeting be regarded in a constructive spirit and that it was hoped that it would lead to the convening of a conference on trust-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

The results of the Madrid Meeting, it is stressed in the appeal, should be crowned by the adoption of concrete measures aimed at the development of cooperation in political, economic and humanitarian spheres, and to ensure the continuation of the process of détente, aimed to Helsinki.

CHANGES IN CHINESE LEADERSHIP

Peking. Xinhua-TASS. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has approved Wu Xueqian as the new Chinese Foreign Minister in place of Huang Hua, who has been relieved of this post. Mr Hu was a member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Zang Aiping has been appointed member of the State Council and Minister of National Defence.

OBITUARY

Delhi. Noted Indian diplomat, public figure, writer, and close friend of the Soviet Union, K.P. Menon, has died at the age of 84. The Indian press mentions that a large contribution has been made to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. From 1952 to 1981 Menon was India's ambassador to the USSR, and for many years he was president of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. He is also the author of several books on the Soviet Union.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The British Defence Ministry intends to spend 300 million pounds on replacing the engines of the nuclear submarines carrying Polaris nuclear missiles. The subs form the British "deterrent force". The Defence Ministry has spent a total of nearly 1,000 million pounds on modernizing the Polaris missiles themselves as part of the so-called Chevaline project.

© The Indian security police have uncovered a well-disguised network of Pakistani spies who have infiltrated the Indian Defence Ministry. Three employees of the ministry have been arrested on charges of gathering secret information and passing it on to the Pakistani intelligence.

© According to statistics, nearly 640 thousand people in Honduras are completely or partially unemployed. The country has a population of 3.3 million.



As winter draws near, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian whose houses were leveled to the ground by the Israeli occupation forces, are still roughing it in the ruins of their former homes or in tents and improvised shelters made out of tin and cardboard. Such are the shanty towns that have grown up in recent months on the outskirts of Beirut, Tripoli and other major Lebanese cities.

Our photo shows a Palestinian refugee camp outside Beirut. Photo UPI-TASS

S. Nujoma's interview

The USSR and the other nations of the socialist community are giving inestimable assistance to the peoples in the south of Africa fighting for national independence and social progress, SWAPO President, S. Nujoma, told a TASS correspondent.

This assistance is particularly important for the Namibian people now engaged on a just liberation struggle against the South African racist regime in illegal occupation of this country. Recently the apartheid regime has launched a new offensive against the Namibian people and its sole legitimate representative, SWAPO. Every day the racist trash acts of terror against the country's peaceful population, murdering civilians, destroying villages and crops, and driving away cattle.

In addition, Nujoma continued, South Africa is using Namibia as

a jumping-off ground for aggression against neighbouring independent African states, chiefly Angola, some of whose territory is still under South African occupation.

Pretext is out to force Angola to end its support for the national liberation movements in the south of Africa, he claimed. He further pointed out that South Africa pursues a policy of aggression: it donates the oppressed native population of Namibia elementary rights only because it enjoys strong support from the West, anxious to advance its strategic and economic interests in the region. The Western "contact group", and, in particular, the United States, are working hard to foil the early provision of independence to Namibia and to wreck UN efforts to settle the Namibian problem, he charged.

PERU BREAKS AGREEMENT WITH USA

Lima. The Peruvian government has broken an agreement to allow traffic concluded with the United States in 1948, in an official declaration. The Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggests that a new agreement be signed to establish equal partnership between the two countries in this field.

It is noted to port that the US Challenge Air Transport com-

pany made regular flights from various American cities to Lima, Talara and Iquitos and handled the bulk of the cargo essential for the drilling of oil wells, for oil production and the country's oil refineries. The Peruvian state-owned Faucett and Aeroperu companies were not allowed however to land anywhere in the United States except at Miami airport.

AMERICAN BANKS AND THEIR DEBTORS

Washington. The general debt of developing countries to American private banks has topped 90,000 million dollars, with Latin American nations alone accounting for over 50,000 million dollars.

Economists have estimated that the developing countries, which are already over 500,000

million dollars in debt, will need another 45,000 to 50,000 million dollars in loans next year, while the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are only prepared to grant them 14,000 million — a situation which opens up wide opportunities for financial machinations by private banks, and American banks in particular.

PIRATES IN THE MALACCA STRAIGHTS

Tokyo. Since the beginning of the year nine Japanese tankers and dry cargo ships have been attacked by pirates in the international Strait of Malacca between Sumatra Island and the Malacca Peninsula, according to a report published here by the Japanese Shipowners' Association.

Boats of well-armed sea robbers have taken to boarding and looting gigantic container carriers as well as tankers with few

hands when they slow down in the shallow stretches of the strait. It would seem the criminals maintain close contacts with syndicates of international gangsters since they are well informed about the time of the ships' passage and of the cargoes transported. The "Asahi" newspaper notes that the governments of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia are now taking urgent measures to put an end to pirate activity in the Malacca Straights.

Science and technology

MORE LAND FOR THE JAPANESE?

Honshu, the main island in the Japanese Archipelago, is not submerged but is slowly rising above the level of the Pacific Ocean. This conclusion, which refutes an earlier hypothesis, was made by a group of Japanese scientists, headed by the oceanographer Professor Hideo Kogami. It is based on analyses of soil samples taken at different depths from the seabed and on drill probes carried out from the research vessel, the "Gloria Challenger", off the northern and southern Pacific coast of Honshu. It was noted that at certain depths an entire layer of the earth's crust which in the scientists' view should have been formed three to fourteen million years ago, was absent. During the seabed drilling, it was established that the rise of the seabed to most conspicuous off the south-west Pacific coast of the island.

BRAIN CELL TRANSPLANT

The National Institute of Mental Health in the USA is experimenting in the transplantation of brain cells. It has transplanted nervous cells from a fetus of a mouse to the head of an adult animal suffering from a form of Parkinson's disease. The rodent's condition improved. Similar tests have also been carried out at Rochester University, although with the purpose of treating diabetes.

It is hoped that the tests will result in the discovery of effective cures for Parkinson's disease, and other ailments.

OF INTEREST

Talking traffic lights

Talking lights have been installed in the Japanese town of Unawa, not far from Tokyo. According to Associated Press they were thought up to deal with pedestrians in the town who have a somewhat negligent attitude to traffic regulations and who tend to cross streets at red lights, thus creating the risk of accidents.

Now when the lights switch to red, a pleasant female voice warns people that they should not cross. "Talking technology" is becoming increasingly popular in Japan. There are now plans which inform housewives when a clock is

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A LONG OVERDUE PROBLEM

Vladimir Shurygin comments in PRAVDA on the support given by the majority of the participants in the 4th Committee of the UN General Assembly to the resolution on small territories governed by Western countries.

The elimination of these outposts of colonialism is a long overdue problem, the commentator stresses. The fact is that the governing powers regularly fail to fulfill their obligations to promote the political, economic and social progress of the population of small territories, to prepare them for self-government and independence and to strengthen peace and international security. Conversely, they are trying to perpetuate their dominance of the strategically sensitive parts of the world.

The events in the South Atlantic, where Britain, backed by the United States, used armed force to restore its colonial domination of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, reiterated the pressing need of an early abolition of all the vestiges of colonialism, the author stresses.

ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA: TIES

Analysing the political ties between Israel and South Africa, the PEOPLES OF ASIA AND AFRICA journal points out that the Israeli and South African rulers regard the preservation of racist regimes and the suppression of the growing national liberation movement in the Middle East and southern Africa, as a priority task. The journal stresses that the anti-communist character of the alliance between the two states has become more important of late and the significance of military ties between them has increased.

The "special relations" established between Israel and South Africa have not been brought about by short-term considerations. On the contrary, they have developed into important factor in the foreign policy pursued by Tel Aviv and Pretoria, a policy which poses a serious threat to universal peace and security, it is emphasized in the article.

TO THE DETRIMENT OF JAPAN'S OWN SECURITY

Japan's militarist preparations have given rise to growing apprehension of late among its Asian neighbours, says an article in the NEW TIMES weekly, dated November 10. The build-up of the combat might of the "self-defence forces", joint military exercises with the USA and the expansion of the Navy's sphere of action in the Pacific are indicative of the endeavours of the ruling circles of Japan to play an increasing military role in the region, the weekly states.

Document prepared by Japan's commission for security planning, coming under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, discloses it is not only essential to strengthen conventional armed forces, we should not forget about nuclear weapons either.

Such statements sound blasphemous coming from the politicians of the country which experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And no allusions to a mythical "Soviet threat" can justify the counting on a nuclear policy as is done by certain circles in Tokyo, the weekly writes.

U.S. HEIRS OF GENERAL ISHIA

Plans and more details of the cynical and ignominious deal made by the Pentagon with the Japanese war criminals who stockpiled huge reserves of chemical and bacteriological weapons between 1931 and 1945 have lately been coming to light, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. The Japanese pinned special hopes on these weapons.

Executioners in white coats staged there barbarous experiments on people, mostly Chinese, Mongolian, American and British POWs. They meant by "science" the development and testing of bacteriological and chemical weapons. The main secret centre was "Unit 731" at the outskirts of Hiroshima, commanded by Siro Ishii, Lieutenant-General of the Medical Corps.

The mad General Ishii was brought to America "to share experience", the newspaper writes. As an adviser he helped the Americans conduct bacteriological warfare in Korea, where he went with his "equipment" and "tools". His advice and preparations were used to conduct chemical warfare in Indochina, which claimed the lives of two million civilians. Siro Ishii escaped the gallows and died in his bed in 1959. He was buried in a temple in Tokyo.

After Indochina, chemical weapons have been used by US mercenaries in Cuba, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Angola and quite recently in Lebanon, the article says.

ITALIAN POLICE SWOOP

ON 'RED BRIGADES'

Rome. Police here have discovered an underground "operational base" of the Rome branch of the "Red Brigades" and have arrested five terrorists.

The most dangerous of them is believed to be Sandro Padula. He is charged with nine murders, including the death of Vittorio Sacconi, Vice-President of the Superior Council of the Magistrature.

Police discovered large quantities of weapons and documents at the base. The police had earlier carried out an anti-terrorist operation in the Milan area making 17 arrests.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

THE USSR AND THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

We will preserve and develop our solidarity and our cooperation with countries freed from the colonial yoke, and with the struggle of peoples for national independence and social progress. Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the funeral meeting in memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev made a momentous contribution to the formulation of Soviet policy in present conditions with reference to the emergent independent nations and the non-aligned movement, where the former represent an overwhelming majority. The USSR is in favour of these states playing a greater role in world affairs and is confident that their policy could have a favourable impact on the world situation, he stressed shortly before his decease.

Moscow has always underscored the importance of the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned nations in defence of their rights and with regard to other international problems as well as the special significance of their solidarity and cooperation with all the anti-imperialist forces of today. Experience has

proved that the greater the degree of their cohesion the more the non-aligned nations can achieve.

It is quite natural that individual members of this large and heterogeneous — as regards heterogeneity — community of states should have differing positions, but should any one of them lack the will and desire to overcome such divisions for the sake of common goals, things become perilous.

There are quite a few problems, which, though termed local, nevertheless influence the entire world climate. Like the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East crisis, the situation in the south of Africa, the future of Western Sahara and others. These are admittedly hard nuts to crack, but it would be wrong to call them insoluble.

The power of the non-aligned policy lies in its drive against imperialism, neo-colonialism, war and aggression, and the key to its greater role in world affairs rests on its allegiance to these fundamental principles.

We may furthermore conclude that the paramount interests of all non-aligned countries and the non-aligned movement should not be sacrificed to out-

standing local problems, whatever their importance.

And it is exactly this aspect that is now under fire from the adversaries of the non-aligned movement who are set to divide it, in striving in all ways possible the internal difficulties of the movement and of the regional organizations of the non-aligned countries, and adding all to the flames wherever they can, they are bent on goals of their own. More precisely, they are eager to deflect the attention of the non-aligned nations away from the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, the arms race and preparations for war and from campaign for a fairer world economic order, and to channel it instead towards la-lighting and the settling of local spores.

The enemies of the non-aligned movement, who in turn, have not been totally unsuccessful in their plays, one indication of this being the recent postponement of a regular summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity to which half the members of the non-aligned movement belong. The 7th conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned

nations has also been postponed.

At the present time, certain political circles and organs of the world press are hard at work to force the forthcoming Delhi conference — non-aligned nations to discuss matters which are obviously non-conducive to its success. The members of the movement, however, are quite capable of preventing such a course of developments, and to engage on a joint search for only for a preliminary answer as it were to outstanding local problems whereby the latter would not obscure the more important issues to be discussed at the conference.

The Soviet Union, for one, understands and sympathizes with OAU attempts to reach a genuine consensus in advance of the Delhi conference on all domestic African problems which are also important for the non-aligned movement as a whole. Admittedly a positive contribution to the success of this meeting could be made to the agreement in principle by South-West and South-East Asian nations to open regional talks on settling the situation around Afghanistan and Kampuchea as has been suggested respectively by the government of Afghanistan and the governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

In any event, one thing is clear: any manifestation of good will, any step towards accord and understanding on a bilateral or regional basis between individual members of the non-aligned movement will help to strengthen its common basic goals, and to strengthen its most powerful weapon — unity and cohesion.



Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST BATCH OF LASER LANCETS, A BASICALLY NEW SURGICAL INSTRUMENT, HAS BEEN PRODUCED AT THE SVERDLOVSK FACTORY OF ELECTRICAL MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS. Designed by Soviet specialists the lancet will soon be in use at medical centres in this country. The designers' next task is to invent an instrument which employs an optical method to give a precise analysis of the state of a patient's peripheral blood circulation.

● DELIVERIES OF PIPES, PILE TIMBER, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG THE FIRST WINTER ROAD DESTINED FOR THE OAS WORKERS AND BUILDERS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GAS PIPELINE BEYOND THE POLAR CIRCLE. The line will connect the Severo-Solovkiy gas field with Norilsk. The development of the northern part of the gas field has begun. The first six wells have been drilled, and communication lines put into place. The first gas from the new field will reach Norilsk in time to coincide with the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR.

● AT THE TOMSK CHEMICAL FACTORY, ASSEMBLY IS NEARING COMPLETION OF AN INSTALLATION TO PRODUCE 750 THOUSAND TONNES OF METHANOL A YEAR. Once the latter goes into operation, the factory will produce entirely one-third of all the valuable chemical raw materials produced in this country. Methanol is used in the production of synthetic resins, linoleum and plastics.

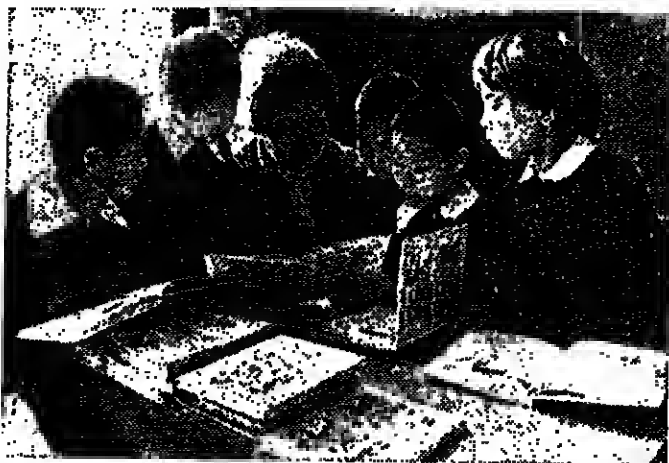
● RESTORATION WORK IS NEARING COMPLETION ON THE HODJA AHMED YASSAVI MAUSOLEUM — A MASTERPIECE OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF TURKISTAN, in the Chirchik Region of south Kazakhstan.

Education in the Far North

There is no profession more respected in the Far North than that of the schoolteacher. Teachers have won this reputation by tireless work. A few decades ago none of the minor nationalities in the North had an alphabet of their own. After the 1917 October Revolution thousands of teachers from various regions of the country went to the North. They were later replaced by teachers drawn from the local population. The first local intellectuals chose to be schoolteachers. They were educated in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and at the teachers' training colleges which opened in the North, in the mid-1920s.

More than 90 per cent of the teachers in this area are now local. With the help of Russian linguistic alphabets have been created for most of the 26 peoples living in the Far North and much attention is paid to the teaching of native language and literature.

Over the 1970s the schools in the Far North completed the transition to a general 10-year education for all, in line with the other schools in our country. Problems remain however arising out of the peculiarities



Pupils examine a new ABC book in their native Nenets language (the Nenets Autonomous Area).

of life in the Far North. The harsh climate, the vast, sparsely populated expanses — all this creates numerous difficulties for teachers. Many Northerners breed deer and hunt for their living, and are constantly on the move hundreds of kilometres. The problem of providing education in such conditions was solved by setting up boarding schools where the children are fully provided for. Like all Soviet children, young people in the North have two equally good opportunities of receiving secondary education — they can either study for ten years at an ordinary school, or go to a specialized secondary establishment either eight years at school.

GIANT HYDROCOMPLEX ON THE DON

At the Komsomolovsk hydrotechnical complex, the reservoir for the water highway dam has been filled with water on the first stage in the commissioning of the hydrocomplex in the Rostov Region, south of the Russian Federation. The complex is designed to improve navigation along the lower reaches of the Don River. It will also release considerable amounts of water for irrigated farms, fisheries, and domestic and industrial water supply systems. The hydro-complexers have undertaken to make it possible for the first time for ships to go through the locks in the complex this year.

GAS FOR GOMEL

Industrial enterprises in the south-west of Byelorussia will receive additional gas once the gas pipeline between Minsk and Gomel goes into operation.

Tests have begun on a kilometre-long strand of the line which has been laid successfully beneath the Osipovich water reservoir. The builders have started to lay the gas pipeline beneath the Berezna and Dnieper rivers, both rather complicated natural obstacles.

The 315-kilometre strand is to be put into operation early in 1984. It is an offshoot of the Torzhok-Minsk-Vitebsk line which will deliver gas to Byelorussia.

BEE NURSERY FOR SIBERIA

A major bee nursery has been opened in the Irtysh area.

The leave-cutter bees, well-known "specialists" in opening and the intensive pollination of lucerne flowers, will be bred here. It is no accident, therefore, that the nursery has been built in the Charkiv district near the Kommunist state farm which is the biggest supplier of seeds of this lucerne crop in Siberia. Swarms of bees will be supplied to many other farms in need of "lucerne oparies".

The nursery has been designed for a hundred million bees.

At the moment, many prospectors are concentrated in this area. The field is several kilometres from the famous Nal'tyn-Kamni (Oil Rocks) deposit, and the growing number of wells here are described as a satellite of the big offshore oil field. In this section, wells are drilled by two powerful mobile drilling installations "Kaspromel" and "Shel'-1", and new stationary platforms are being built.

A MAMMOTH CRANE

The Zaporozhye power engineering mechanical plant in the Ukraine, the country's leading producer of giant cranes, is now working on the production of a powerful crane, the largest ever to have been manufactured in this country. It will weigh 1,200 tonnes and will handle loads of up to 200 tonnes.

MORE OIL FROM THE CASPIAN SEA

A new exploration well in the Caspian Sea in the Azerbaijan republic has been connected to the main gas pipeline. The well has been drilled at the April 28 oil field. The shaft to the mine well, which is 3,600 metres deep, has enabled prospectors to determine the amount of oil in the soil and to start commercial drilling.

Although only three wells have been drilled to date, the amount of oil yield is no less than that derived from some ground-based wells. They have all been drilled from stationary platforms.

The April 28 oil field is of great importance in prospecting for oil on the continental shelf.

Medicinal peonies

In commercial production

Commercial production of medicinal peonies has begun at the Frunze ornamental gardening state farm, in Kirghizia. This rare and valuable plant normally grows in mountain meadows.

The farm will produce as many plants in a year as it now takes several years to collect in the mountains. Pharmaceutical factories will increase their production of the medicinal peony tincture which is much in demand and in use as a tranquilizer and an anesthetic.

Commercial production of medicinal plants is on the increase in the republic.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE BENEFITS OF OUR COMBINED ECONOMIES

In making its contribution towards the economy of the country as a whole, each republic relies on the powerful productive forces created by the efforts of all the Soviet people, writes PRAVDA. Even at the time of preparation for the first five-year plan it was proved that the USSR could not build up and develop its national economy without taking full account of the natural, economic and national features of the vast Union, without specialization or making full use of the advantage of the division of labour on a Union basis. It became obvious even then that it was only in this way that the best results could be achieved from public production.

By combining the economic potential of each republic we have been able to expand cooperation and specialization, to distribute productive forces more efficiently and make the economy more flexible. The total profit derived from the national economy in this way exceeds by far the simple sum of the combined efforts of each republic.

25 YEARS OF SOVIET SPACE RESEARCH

Over the past quarter of a century the Soviet exploration of space has advanced from the simplest form of Earth satellite to long-term use of orbiting space complexes, writes Alexei Yeliseyev, Chief Cosmonaut, D. Sc. (Engineering), in the KOMMUNIST magazine. We have gained considerable experience in space flights in the vicinity of the Earth and in interplanetary cosmic flights, including flights with women on board.

The Soviet exploration of space has to its credit the successful completion of the following complex technical tasks: automatic docking of spaceships in orbit;

relaying in flight, flights of unmanned probes to the Moon and back, the landing of a probe on Venus and Mars; and the replacement of cargo ships during the cosmonauts' sojourn on the space station. Today in this country, we can be said to have a space industry, and cooperation between organizations specializing in space technology (space vehicles, scientific instruments, ground-based testing equipment, simulators for cosmonauts, flight-control technologies, etc.) has been established. We have also evolved a methodology in the organization of the exploration of space. All this serves as a good foundation for successful progress in, and the continuation of, the intensive use of space in the interests of the further scientific, technological, economic and social development of this country, concludes Yeliseyev.

THE THOUGHT OF PEACE: A PRIORITY FOR MANKIND

Today mankind can have no other thought on their mind as important as that of peace, writes Kirghiz writer Chinghis Aitmatov in the RABOTNITSIA magazine. It is vital that this thought penetrate everywhere and absorb everyone that it should capture the minds and hearts of each man and be regarded as the moral standard of the personality.

How can we possibly permit mankind to destroy itself after it has undergone thousands of years of suffering in its spiritual development, and particularly now, when for the first time in history, it is becoming aware, with piercing acuteness and pride, of the grandiose movement of the end of its own place in this powerful flux it would mean the end of all the great ideas which have been gained of the high prices of self-knowledge ever since man became man.

Pessimism means the absence of a goal. This, I am convinced, is worse than death, Aitmatov continues. The powerful movement for peace, which has drawn in many nations today, with unprecedented force, is not a campaign which, having arisen spontaneously, will

disappear as soon as the ominous shadow of war has vanished. This movement is an irreversible process, part of the social awakening of the masses and spiritual revival of man.

SOVIET TV

Henrikas Juskevichus, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting, writes about the development of the TV network in this country in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

Soviet industry of late has been manufacturing good TV equipment. We now have studio equipment for colour TV, new movable TV stations and powerful communication satellites. All this adds up to high quality transmission.

TV viewers all over the world say this for themselves. In the summer of 1980 when the first role TV broadcast from the Moscow Olympics were watched on all continents—from Australia to South America.

The new TV centre which was built for the Olympic Games means that we are now able to transmit more programmes from Moscow. Not only the first but the second channel too is now transmitted to viewers in Siberia and the Far East with allowances being for time differences. The second channel is now watched by about 100 million people. The channel devotes much time to sport programmes, films, and to television broadcasts. It also transmits programmes prepared by local studios.

Over the tenth five-year plan period (1975-80) colour TV broadcasts from local studios have increased by 12 times, 81 out of the country's 120 TV studios can now transmit colour broadcasts.

Colour TV equipment has also been supplied to cities and towns which are far away from Moscow, such as Arkhangelsk and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tyumen and Mogadishu, Syktyvkar and Blagoveshchensk, Amur and Khabarovsk, Tomsk and Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Ulan-Ude, Vladivostok and many other places.

Places to visit



Narikala: the old part of Tbilisi

Narikala is the old part of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. It occupies the city centre and is crowded into the narrow canyon of the Kura River.

The 18th-century Metekhi Cathedral is the best place to start a sightseeing tour of the town. It used to be the court church of the Georgian Kings.

From the cathedral one gets a wonderful view of the whole of the old part of the city with its numerous churches dotting the skyline.

A monument to the founder of Tbilisi, Vakhtang Gorgasal, has been erected in modern times in front of the cathedral. The legend has it that it was on this spot that Vakhtang Gorgasal killed a phantasm which fell into warm water upon which its wounds became healed. The king ordered that a town be founded on the site and that it be named Tbilisi (after the Georgian word "tibi" meaning "hot").

The warm water was later recognised as the mineral springs which have cured countless generations of Tbilisians. Several old sulphur baths have been preserved in the town, decorated in exotic oriental style.

12th-century Russian chess sets

Rare finds have been made near Grodno by archaeologists from the Institute of History, at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences—castles from a chess set dating back to the 12th century. The pieces are skillfully carved out of light-yellow stone set through with green veins.

Until quite recently, Soviet chess sets only had five pieces to their credit, which was not enough for them to form an idea of all the chess pieces in use at the time. Now they have a complete set.

Chess pieces dating from the 11th and 12th centuries have excited our ideas about everyday life and culture in that period, said G. Shcheglov, D. Sc. in History. A realistically carved king, queen, and even the knights which we have found represented on the pieces add to our knowledge of social history, he says, which cannot be

derived from archaeological monuments. Our finds have helped us establish that chess came to Russia from the East and not from the West as was previously believed. Wooden figurines found in Moscow, Rostov, and Novgorod confirm that chess playing was popular in Kievan Rus.

OF INTEREST

A NEOLITHIC SOUVENIR

When a heat-processing machine stopped working at a factory, it was dismantled, and the mechanics succeeded to repair it. It discovered a hammer made of stone.

The find was handed over to the local branch of the Tula "Kulikovo Polye" (Kulikovo Battlefield) museum where it was roughly dated as being manufactured in the Ice Stone and early Bronze Age. Later, the History Museum in Moscow dated the item more precisely—to the first half of the second millennium B.C.

Science and technology

CRIOGENICS FOR IMPROVED ROAD-MAKING

Scientists from the city of Kherkov have invented a method for manufacturing tarmac at very low temperatures. The tarmac has already been used on an experimental stretch of road between Kherkov and Sumy.

By adding shredded rubber from old car tyres to the traditional asphalt-concrete mixture the road surface is improved. It becomes more elastic and long-lasting. The new tarmac is impervious to sharp changes in temperature and to severe frosts. Tyres grip better on the surface and this makes driving easier and safer.

The tarmac can also be used to repair roads. This is the first result of the "Azot" programme, which envisages the use of crio-genics in different branches of the national economy. The programme is being implemented by scientists from the Low-Temperature Physics and Chemistry Institute at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

SUN WILL FUEL BUS

An unusual minibus has appeared in the streets of Ashkhabad, capital of the Turkmenia. Its roof carries a miniature 700-watt solar power plant.

The solar energy is converted into electricity which keeps the nickel-zinc storage batteries in the bus constantly charged. The bus starts off smoothly and travels noiselessly. Developing speeds of up to 50 kph, it does not produce any exhaust fumes which could pollute the air. A full charge on the batteries allows the vehicle to run up to 100 kilometres.

This experimental model has emerged as a result of research and development by Turkmenia

scientists who specialize in solar technology. They are staff members of a laboratory at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Sources. The location of the experiment, Turkmenia, is not accidental, as this republic has 240 days of clear weather a year, or more than any other place in the country.

In the daytime, the batteries are kept constantly charged creating no problems for the driver. At night, they can be recharged at a special station now on blueprint. At the station, also, solar energy is converted by photoelectric cells and fed to big storage batteries. Such installations can be used in areas without Turkmenia's generous sun.

SEAWEED BREAD

On the shores of the White Sea they treat you to light, tasty bread which also has medicinal properties. This is because a pinch of dried seaweed, taken from the bottom of the sea, has been added to it. The age-old recipe for Solovki bread has now been revived by bakers working for the Severodvinsk bread combine.

This autumn more than 500 tonnes of this valuable underwater plant were dispatched to the Arkhangelsk seaweed factory.

Seaweed gatherers are now equipped with up-to-date tools. As for instance, the catamaran which drags a flexible steel ribbon of special knives to cut the weed.

Mechanized seaweed harvesting demands new processing technology. Despite the approaching ice season on the White Sea the Arkhangelsk seaweed factory will continue to operate until the last harvest. In the factory's huge sheds they dry sea weeds, and other sea vegetables. Besides being added to bread and pastry, these sea plants are also of use in the textile and pharmaceutical industries.

GOLD APPLE FOR SUZDAL

Suzdal occupies a leading place among star tourist cities. This was the conclusion reached by delegates attending the Congress of the International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers, FIJET, which has ended in Portugal. They awarded the Federation's coveted Gold Apple prize for 1982 to our unique city museum for the achievements in preserving and restoring its an-

cient monuments and for making them available to the tourist trade. The prize was also awarded for the outstanding contribution made by Suzdal to the development of this type of cultural exchange. This is the first time that Suzdal has won the Gold Apple. Last year, it was visited by seven hundred and fifty thousand tourists.



Sergei Trukhov lives beyond the Arctic Circle on the Taimyr Peninsula. He is a woodcarver and is employed at the sovietsk workshop of the state "Taimyrsky" fish farm. The shop produces footwear, clothes, fur and ivory objects all made in the traditional northern style. In the photo Sergei Trukhov pulling the reindeer together to his figure of a "hunting fisherman".

VIEWPOINT

Training specialists from developing countries in the USSR

Vasily IVASHOV, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations

By the end of 1982 the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations will have signed intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 68 developing states. According to the terms of such agreements the Soviet Union will render technical assistance in the construction and reconstruction in these countries of about 1,300 projects. 700 of the latter have already been commissioned.

Soviet organizations try to ensure the efficient and profitable operation of enterprises which were built with their help. Much attention is paid to the training of local personnel so that the completed projects can be operated by nationals.

The Soviet Union has helped to train a total of 600,000 skilled personnel from the developing countries. Some received their training "on the job" in the course of the construction and operation of construction projects others studied at educational establishments built with the help of the Soviet Union. The rest were trained in the Soviet Union.

The history of the Bhilai steelworks in India provides an excellent example of how a core of national trained personnel was established with Soviet help.

According to a programme drawn up long before the works went into operation, 10 thousand Indians underwent tuition of a special training centre. Here the know-how and production experience of Soviet specialists were put at their disposal. A large group of engineers and technicians for Bhilai were trained to the USSR. Such measures contributed to the successful operation of the steelworks. Today there are about 30 thousand Indian engineers and skilled workers at Bhilai.

About 20 thousand engineers and workers from developing countries have received technical training of major Soviet enterprises and organizations. Here they were taught how to work the equipment supplied to their countries by the USSR. The foreign trainees are taught free and provided with free medical care. This training of national cadres is but one of the forms taken by Soviet aid to the newly liberated states.

An increasing number of foreign engineers and workers come to the USSR for practical training and consultations according to contracts signed with organizations coming under the umbrella of our committees. In 1981 alone, more than 2,000 trainees from 18 developing countries came to our country.

Trainees from these countries are also sent to study in the USSR by the UN and its specialized agencies. Over the past 20 years more than 14.5 thousand UN scholarship holders from more than 100 Asian, African and Latin American countries have undergone training in the Soviet Union.

ENTERTAINMENT

The State Chamber Choir

"We heard an ensemble which was supreme in its technique, possessing an unusually rich musical range and magnificent performance; it is beside led by a young conductor who is gifted as only the greatest musicians can be." This is what the Florentine "Nazione" newspaper wrote in 1975 about the State Chamber Choir from the USSR which won the Golden Prize-23 at the International Guido d'Arezzo polyphonic choir contest. The competition hoisting the name of the great Middle Ages, now rates as one of the most representative and demanding international contests of its kind.



Valery Polyansky, the conductor of the choir.

The choir started in the following way. In the winter of 1971 a small group of Moscow Conservatoire and music school students gathered together to play the works of some foreign and Russian composers which were not on their curriculum. Moscow Conservatoire student Valery Polyansky assumed leadership of the group.

The very first performances given by the choir aroused the interest of critics and of lovers of choral music. They were impressed by the fresh sound of the music and by the group's innovative programme. In its 11 years of existence the choir's repertoire has included composers of various ages, schools,

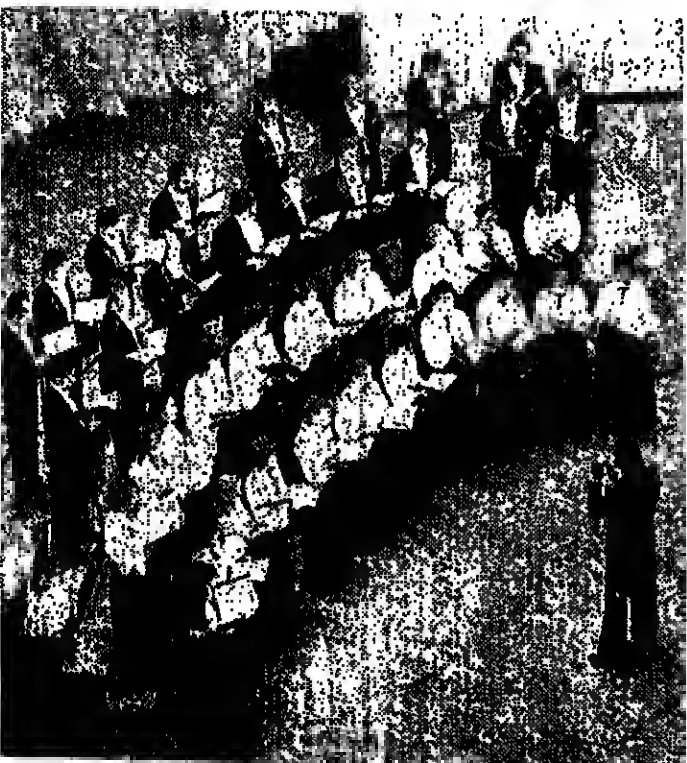
trends, and styles from Josquin de Prés and Palestrina to Debussy, Hindemith, Britten, and Schoenberg; and from the undeservedly forgotten Russian 18th-century composers Bortnyansky and Berezovsky to Shostakovich, Shchedrin and Shnitke.

The words "first performance", "first performance in the USSR" often proceed the items listed on the choir's programmes. Among these are many works by Handel, Cimarosa, Mozart, Bruckner and Stravinsky which were not known before in the Soviet Union. The conductor Gennady Rozdastvensky helps the choir in their preparatory work on much of this music. Having a high opinion of the performing abilities and enthusiasm of the young singers, he is friendly with the choir and constantly cooperates with them.

The State Chamber Choir always sings to full houses in the Znamensky and Spassky cathedrals and in the Fili Church. Here in these old Moscow churches it performs ecclesiastical and secular music of Russian 17th-19th-century composers. Soviet composers also often write works specially for the choir.

A new work by Nikolai Sidorov, the "Sikhon Elegies" choir cycle, based on the verse of the Chinese 8th-century poet Du Fu, was recently sung by the choir in Moscow and Leningrad.

"It is not sufficient to have a good voice to sing in our choir," says the 33-year-old leader Valery Polyansky. "What we are on the look out for is high professional skill. The music that we work on demands tremendous emotional stress and so understanding of the composer's thoughts and feelings. One cannot be indifferent in art. We perform works by composers whose music is sincere and in which we believe." Yelyene ANDRIASOVA



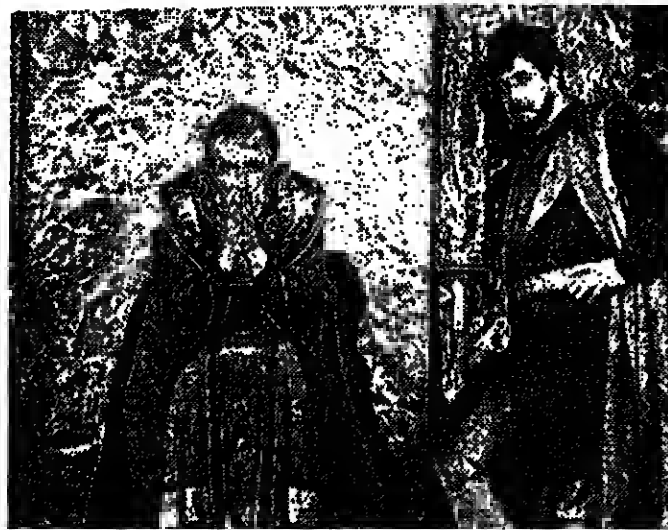
The choir on stage.

ROERICH COMMEMORATED

A Roerich club has been set up in the old village of Iyevna, near Leningrad, where the outstanding Russian painter, Nikolai Roerich (1874-1947), spent his childhood and youth. The first meeting of the club took place in the Roerich house which has been restored in conformity with the drawings of the painter himself.

The house at Iyevna was old. Its walls resembled those of a fortress, maybe it is still standing. Everything in it was nice. Its rooms smell of apples. Copies of Dutch pictures were hung in the house. Roerich remembered later: His words were prophetic: the house survived the fascist occupation during World War II, though it suffered damage and major restoration work was headed afterwards to restore it to its original aspect. The ground floor rooms now accommodate a large library, an oak staircase leads to a spacious studio upstairs where the local art school has organized drawing classes.

The club is linked with Soviet and foreign cultural centres which send books, photo documentary material and films to the museum, illustrating the life and work of Roerich.



Scene from Alexei Tolstoy's tragedy "Tsar Boris".

LENINGRAD PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN MOSCOW

The Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire is now the venue for guest performances by the Leningrad Philharmonic

Symphony Orchestra, which is celebrating its centenary this year. Yevgeny Mravinsky has been conducting the orchestra for the past 44 years, and music lovers worldwide identify him with it—it has even been called Mravinsky's orchestra.

The orchestra is known throughout the world. Recently it has given outstanding performances in Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Spain. The conductor achieves such high standards from his

THEATRE CELEBRATES 40th ANNIVERSARY

The Komissarzhevskaya Drama Theatre, in Leningrad, staged its first play, "Russian People" by K. Simonov, in the autumn of 1942, when the city was besieged by nazis, during World War II.

Its first spectators were soldiers, sailors and workers. The backbone of the new company was formed out of actors from the Pushkin Drama Theatre, the Lenin Komosov Theatre, as well as from the Leningrad Radio Committee who had remained in the besieged city. Today, the Komissarzhevskaya Drama Theatre, in Rakov Street, in the centre of Leningrad, stages Russian classics and plays by modern Soviet playwrights.

Such an intense interpretation of the idea expressed by the music, that the composer's original concept, by passing through the conductor's electric personality and the orchestra itself, is expressed with renewed force.

The Leningrad Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra is to perform four programmes in Moscow of music by Mozart, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich and Tchaikovsky.



Two exhibitions have opened at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art, at 3 Delovaya Street, in Moscow. They are as follows: "Folk Art in Czechoslovakia—Western Slovak Ceramics", and "Works by Ignaz Blazek, People's Artist of Czechoslovakia". Among the items on display is a unique collection of ceramics from the Slovak National Museum in Bratislava, made in Modra, one of the oldest centres of ceramic-making in Western Slovakia.

In the photo: a ceramic figure from Modra.

'THE CARNIVAL' SHOWN IN CAIRO

A recent week of Soviet films held at the Pigiya, a major Cairo cinema, featured "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears", "The Carnival", "Men Without Women" and "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov". A visiting delegation of Soviet film makers met students and professors at Cairo University, members of an amateur film club and other people. Those taking part expressed the hope that the film week, the first to be held after a six-year interval, would mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of bilateral cultural relations between the two countries.

Over 25,000 Egyptians watched the films.

WHAT'S ON?

November 23-26

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); 24 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — Double bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 24 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet); 26 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet); Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 25 — Double bill: Schubert, "Eve's Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang" (ballet); 26 — Double bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera buffa); Orff, "Uppercut" (opera); 27 — Orff, "Uppercut" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Orff, "Uppercut"; 24 — Orff, "Uppercut"; 25 — Orff, "Uppercut"; 26 — Orff, "Uppercut"; 27 — Orff, "Uppercut".

Mayakovsky Museum. 23 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 24 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 25 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 26 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 27 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film).

FILMS

The Year of the Dragon (Kazakhfilm Studios, USSR).

About the rebellion of the Uighur people against the Manchurian-Chinese invaders.

Cinema "Metropol" (Propekt Marx). Metro Prospekt Marx.

Good-bye, Medea (USSR, CSSR).

A musical comedy featuring events at the famous Medea skating rink near Alma-Ata.

Cinema "Kazakhstan" (105 Leninsky Prospekt). Metro Prospekt Marx.

EXHIBITIONS

Mayakovsky Museum. 23 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 24 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 25 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 26 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film); 27 — "The Year of the Dragon" (film).

BUSINESS

BSL-KamAZ ROAD TANKERS

The French firm of BSL has signed a contract with Soviet foreign trade organizations for the joint manufacture, over the next three years, of seven hundred road tankers for liquids of any type.

The contract was concluded under the ten-year cooperation agreement between BSL and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, our correspondent was told by Jean-Marie Drouin, the firm's Chief Engineer. A few years ago, BSL sold the Soviet Union three hundred road tankers to transport milk, beer, fertilizers, and oil products. However, we only manufactured the stainless steel tanks, the lorry chassis being bought from firms in West Germany and Britain. To avoid unnecessary expenditure, and to solve the problem of spare parts,

parties concerned decided that in future it would be preferable to use Soviet-made heavy KamAZ chassis to the tanker.

Whereas the stainless steel tank tests for a long time without need for repair, the carrier requires constant maintenance. We have, therefore, designed a vehicle which can be easily detached from each other, and our efforts have resulted in a high-quality road tanker. Four such vehicles have undergone successful tests in the USSR, with the KamAZ chassis having shown high standards of performance. Today, we are examining possibilities for exporting our joint road tanker to other countries.

Alexander VOLKOV

Interlighter guarantees prompt deliveries

Interlighter is an international economic shipping enterprise which was set up in 1978 on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement between the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Soon afterwards the flag was hoisted on Interlighter's first ship of the LASH class, the "Julius Fudik" built in Finland.

The "Julius Fudik" is of impressive dimensions. It is nearly 20 metres long, 25 metres high up to the third cargo deck, and draws 11 metres. The giant can accommodate 26 lighters, or "floating containers" as they are called, each carrying a thousand tonnes of cargo. Unlike other ships, it needs no berth or port canal. It loads and unloads its cargo by using its own machinery. It also has a tug fleet on board—two push tugboats rated at 600 horse-powers each.

When the "Tibor Szamueli", a twin ship of the "Julius Fudik", was launched in December 1979, Interlighter opened up a new route between the Danube and South-East Asia, thus expanding the scope of its operations.

The "Tibor Szamueli" serves the ports of Karachi and Bombay, while the "Julius Fudik" has become a constant visitor in Ho Chi Minh and Saigon.

Interlighter's popularity is growing. Business circles in West

Europe look on it as a new efficient carrier system offering possibilities for transporting their goods via West German and Austria ports to India and South-East Asia.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS EXAMINED

A wide range of matters connected with the further expansion of the mutually advantageous Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and improvement in its efficiency were discussed at the 24th session of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The meeting took place in Ulan Bator.

The construction of projects to the fields of agriculture, light industry, transport and municipal facilities which are being built in Mongolia with the technical cooperation of the USSR, were discussed.

Following its survey of progress in geological work, the commission decided that special attention should be paid to long-term prospecting. The construction of Mongolia's largest fuel-and-energy projects was also discussed.

USSR and Austria to build up trade

The Austrian business community thinks a lot of the current state of affairs and prospects for economic, scientific and technical contacts with the Soviet Union, stressed R. Seidl, Vice-President of the Federal Economic Chamber, who led a delegation to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry to attend another session of the Committee on relations between the two organizations recently held in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

In recent years, Seidl continued, tendencies became apparent for intensive growth in our trade, which will help our economy pick up.

The session approved a new expanded programme to promote more business between Soviet organizations and Austrian companies.

Technology for the USSR

The engineering enterprise in Hradec Kralove, in Czechoslovakia, has been nicknamed "plant of plants". It manufactures a wide range of equipment for the chemical and food industries, supplying them to many countries. A major share of its production goes to the Soviet Union where about 150 sets have been installed. At the present time Czechoslovak engineers are busy assembling their equipment at projects in Angarsk, Odesa, Simferopol and Ulyanovsk.

Completing Soviet contracts on time and guaranteeing excellent quality is task number one for the many thousands of our workers, said Vojtech Netik, chairman of the plant committee of the CSSR-Union Friendship Union. Our plant has just copied successfully with increased socialist obligations taken on in honour of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. The socialist emulation is led by Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship teams whose main aim is high quality products.

Cyclotron in operation

The Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences has installed a new cyclotron of the "U 120 M" model made in the Soviet Union. Czechoslovak scientists already know how to operate this sophisticated machine and are using it to a whole series of experiments.

'DRUZHBA'—JOINT VENTURE

The USSR and Czechoslovakia are now jointly building an international "Druzhba" (Friendship) rest home in the Crimea for 400 beds, scheduled to come into service in 1984.



PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS

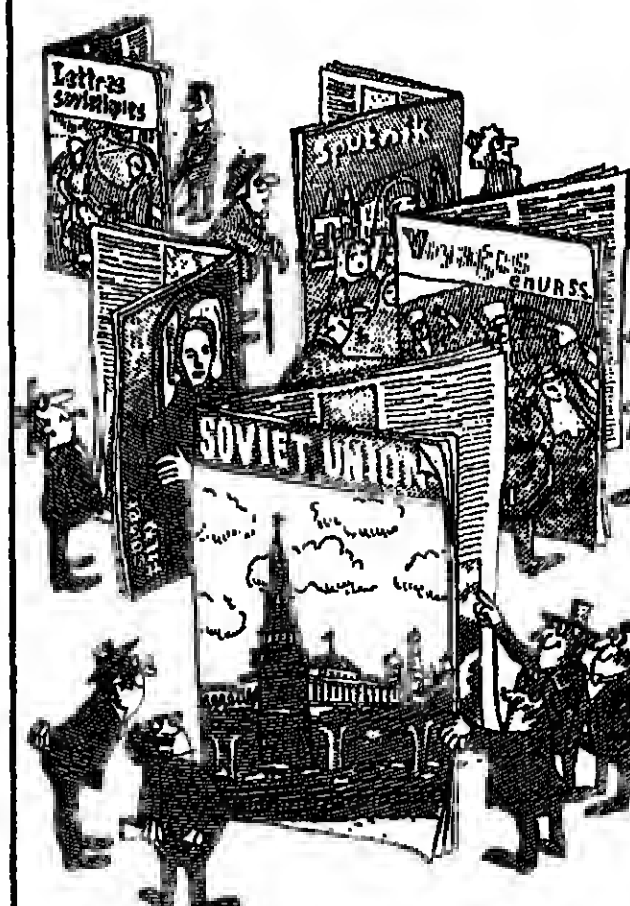
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